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*Dominican Republic Background***THE MAKEUP OF REBEL FORCES**By JOHN T. SKELLY
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SANTO DOMINGO — The majority of the officials in Col. Caamano's cabinet, as well as the most members of Congress who meet at the Hotel Commercial, are members of the PRD (Partido Revolucionario Dominicano), whose head is former President Juan Bosch, in exile in Puerto Rico.

Ironically, one of Col. Caamano's closest advisors, Hector Arristy, was the Secretary General of PLE (Partido Liberal Evolucionario), whose headquarters was burned during the four day rioting of the uprising. Arristy, who speaks fairly good English, lived in exile in New York City from 1953 to 1958.

The founder of PLE was Luis Amlaba Tio, one of the two survivors of the plot that killed Trujillo — the other was Gen. Antonio Imbert Barrera, head of the Government of National Reconstruction. Arristy was also a close friend of Gen. Imbert's before the uprising.

Sources inside the Constitutionalist government say that Arristy first met Caamano, both of them with machine guns in hand, on the way to the Duarte bridge where Gen. Wessin y Wessin tanks were stopped. Caamano has consistently relied upon Arristy's counsel ever since then.

From the early days of the Caamano government through the present negotiations with the three-man Organization of American States commission, Col. Caamano has been in daily contact with former President Juan Bosch in exile in Puerto Rico.

Almost all of his political advice comes from Bosch and members of his party who make up most of President Caamano's cabinet. It is important to note that while the Constitutionalist Government is confined to a small part of the city, it nevertheless functions like any other government. It has even created an office of price administration (OPA) where complaints of unusual increases in basic goods are received.

The government proceeds on the basis that it is the only elected government in the country. It has even issued a list of mayors who are unable to

take office because the interior of the country is in the hands of forces headed by Gen. Imbert.

The Caamano government has firmly refused to accept any funds from the OAS to pay salaries of the military or civil servants in Ciudad Nueva. The OAS recently signed an agreement with AID for \$17,000,000 to help pay salaries as well as to start part of an economic recovery program.

In a letter to OAS Secretary General Jose A. Mora, Dr. Jotlin Curry, the Foreign Minister of the Caamano Government, said that they could not accept any funds from the OAS because the funds were contributed by the United States Government. To accept these funds, Dr. Curry said, would be to recognize the legality of the U.S. occupation and intervention.

There are thousands of Dominican businessmen sympathetic to the Caamano cause and it is believed that they are financing him. Some of the richest men in the Dominican Republic are in the rebel zone.

Through the OAS "operation rescue" thousands of tons of food are distributed free in the zone each week. The Catholic Church's Caritas organization handles the details for the OAS. This solves the problem of feeding the thousands of unemployed persons and their families. The Carmelite Order estimates that 15,000 persons receive rations each week from their main distribution points in Ciudad Nueva.

Except for the military part of the government, the Social Christians do not participate actively in rebel leadership. Neither do any of the communist oriented groups like the PSP, MPD, or 14 June movement.

The 14 June group is the largest political group that follows the communist line in the Dominican Republic. Of the "list of 53" communists that the U.S. Embassy made available to the press, 21 were members of this group.

They are voluble in expressing their communist sympathies and their leaders are consulted by the Caamano govern-

ment, but Col. Caamano and other PRD and Social Christians leaders deny that the 14 June group has decisions-making powers.

The latest 14 June publication calls for Unity in big letters. But at the same time it points out that the 14 June does not accept the entire platform of the Caamano government.

The number of armed 14 June members in the rebel zone or interior is a closely guarded secret. They do not have any one command post but their members man most rebel positions.

Their top leader, Manuel Tavaréz Justo, was killed in the mountains of central Dominican Republic in November 1963. He and others attempted a Fidel Castro type guerrilla warfare after President Bosch was ousted in September 1963. But they were quickly wiped out by troops headed by Gen. Wessin y Wessin.

Members of the 14 June group say that some of the arms for this venture were given to them by Gen. Imbert, head of the Government of National Reconstruction. He denied this later in an interview with this newspaper.

The most recent leader of the 14 June movement was Juan Miguel Roman, who was killed in the attack on the National Palace May 19. Several patrol cars in the rebel zone now have his name painted on the side. There is also a command post named for him (there is also a rebel command post named "John F. Kennedy").

Among the leaders of the 14 June group today are Fidelio Despradel Roque and Jose Israel Cuello, both on the "list of 53," and trained in communist subversion in Cuba and Iron Curtain countries. Cuello was president of the Catholic Action group at the university four years ago. His brother is a Jesuit Priest.

The 14 June movement draws its membership from the ranks of well-to-do families, not the working or professional classes as do the PRD and the Social Christians. A Jesuit priest explained that this was so because many of the youths who